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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 16th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street. The unspeakable Turk is presuming a great deal on the patience and forbear-

ance of the civilized world. The Washington Post comes to the defense of Embassador Bayard by suggesting that he is "affected as to his mind."

The editor of the New York Herald, which is booming Mr. Cleveland for third term, resides in Europe, where the President is deservedly popular. It is different here.

strong hope that next year the Repubother Southern States. Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina are all about ripe for Republican victories.

If Mr. Cleveland shall be nominated by the next Democratic national conby delegates many of whom will delight to see him buried under the largest ma-

Governor-elect Bradley's declaration that he will not be a candidate for Senator from Kentucky nor express any preference between the other Repub lican candidates was good politics. He will thus keep out of the fight and avoid the consequences that always follow en tangling alliances.

It is now asserted that Senator Brice became convinced at an early period in the Ohio campaign that he could not get the Legislature and that Campbell could not be elected. With such information, he wasted neither time nor money upon the canvass. But he allowed poor Campbell to go on to destruction.

Senator Gorman's right-hand man in Baltimore boasts that had it not been for the Democratic machine in that city Maryland would have given a reliable Republican majority every year since 1875, the election machinery being worth 15,000 votes for the Democratic party. But the machine is out of gear.

Upon the election of a single member of the lower branch of the Kentucky Legislature in the Louisville district Dec. 7 probably devolves greater consequences than have ever turned upon the election of a single representative, as it will probably make it certain whether a Republican or a Democrat will be elected United States Senator.

Ex-Representative McCreary, of Kentucky, the sound-money candidate for United States Senator, is expressing conidence in his election should the Legislature be Democratic, claiming that he has thirty-two of the sixty-eight Democratic members pledged to him, and that five more who are for sound money are noncommittal. Probably Senator Blackburn will not indorse the McCreary esti-

A dozen foreigners and one native have been convicted in Princeton, Ill., for at tempting to drive colored miners out of the country, and have been sentenced to the penitentiary. The penalty of th law is five years' imprisonment, but un der the new law the sentence may be fixed by the prison board. As Governor Altgeld seems to be waiting around for an opportunity to show his contempt of law and order he may pardon the con-

The London Times of Saturday, dis cussing the Turkish question, said: "The park may fall among the powder at any moment; there is no time to be lost if the intervention of Europe is to remove this permanent source of peril to the peace of the nations." Whether this represents the public demand upon the British government or is an attempt or the part of the government to create pub lic support for a policy of immediate in tervention, it is equally indicative of a critical situation.

Senator Hill, of New York, is, intellectually, one of the ablest men of h party in public life. He has been a stu dent of politics and possibly of other matters. If he can separate himself from partisanship ne will deliver lecture worth hearing. If his lecture of "Liberty" has to do with that sort of liberty which denies to community the right to restrict a dangerous traffic or prohibit a demoralizing vice he will no find himself in accord with the general intelligence of the country.

Representative Hitt, who is now in Washington, was asked a few days ago of the Republicans in the coming Conthere could be an effort with hope of

on Republican lines would be vetoed by son why the Republicans should not store the duty on wool and enact a few nues of the government up to its expenditures, and if the President wants to industries and the fostering of foreign bankers' syndicates.

THE MEXICAN CATTLE PROCLAMA-

The stock raisers in the United States. and most farmers in Indiana and the neighboring States, who raise and sell a few cattle, making many in the aggregate, have not felt the effect of the change in the tariff so far as it relates to cattle, for the reason that importations of Mexican cattle have been prohibited because of the infectious disease which was reported to prevail in Mexican herds the past two years. Now that the Secretary of Agriculture has suspended the prohibition and made regulations for the importation of Mexican cattle, the evil results of the Democratic tariff may soon be realized. Under the McKinley law the duty on all cattle more than a year old was \$10 per head. but under the present law the duty is 20 per cent. ad valorem. If the animal on the Mexican border is valued at \$5

the duty is \$1 instead of \$10. Now that the prohibition is taken from the importation of Mexican cattle those who are informed predict that the Western markets will be flooded with cheap cattle from Mexico to an extent that the prices of home-raised cattle will be seriously reduced. The Mexican cattle are inferior, but, being raised entirely on grass, the owners can afford to pay the freight to Chicago, Kansas City | a plate-glass plant at New Albany, and and other stock markets, and so under- later one at Jeffersonville. When these sell our own producers that if the law enterprises failed he went to Pennsylis not changed the important cattle industry of our farmers will be gradually destroyed. In spite of the fact that the Mexican cattle are far inferior to those butchers and the packers can put their meat upon the market at a price so much lower that those who raise good cattle The duty of \$10 per head on all cattle

less than that age practically excluded Mexican cattle from our markets. The realize some of the advantages of the With protection it was profitable for Western farmers to feed a few cattle with grass and corn and supply the market with first-class beef. There was sufficient competition to keep prices at a reasonable figure, and there was a large excess to export. The consumers will not get cheaper beef, but the Mexican cattle raisers and the extensive beef packers in Chicago, Kansas City and a few other cities will profit by the Democratic tariff, but tens of thousands of farmers who could add to their resources by turning their corn and grass into a bunch of good cattle for the market will be losers now that their growing industry is brought into practically open competition with the inferior grass-fed cattle of Mexico. For other tariff changes a pretext might be devised, but for a change which takes the profit from the raising of a few cattle by each of many thousand farmers there is no possible excuse. The change was a part of the Wilson bill which was transferred bodily to the Gorman bill of the Senate, and which became the law few resolute Senators like Gorman and Brice were able to defeat the iron schedule of the Wilson bill, but Voorheeses, the Turpies, the Vests and other Democratic Senators, infected with the free-trade mania, lacked either the wisdom or the courage to stand by the large body of farmers whose cattle-raising industry was protected by the Mc-Kinley law.

And yet these same men are constantly lamenting the conditions of agriculture and declaring that nothing can improve them except the coining of 53 cents' worth of the silver bullion of a few wealthy men into a dollar.

WHAT CONSTITUTES ARSON!

A recent decision of a New Jersey judge has raised a discussion as to what constitutes the crime of arson. In the New Jersey case, a man being on trial under an indictment for arson, the evidence showed that the fire was started by the defendant in a room of which he was a renter and legal occupant, though not the owner of the house, and that it did not spread to other parts of the building. On this evidence the judge directed the jury to acquit the defendant on the ground that a man cannot commit arson in a house in which he has a lawful claim to abide, and that where a man rents rooms they are his the same as if he rented the whole house. "There is no case to go to the jury on," said the judge. "If the jury should find the defendant guilty it would be my duty to set the verdict aside." The defendant was acquitted.

At common law arson is the willful and malicious burning of the house of another. In order to make the crime complete at common law there must be a burning of the house or some part of it, and it must be the house of another. The statutes of all the States have extended the definition of the crime so as to include other buildings than dwelling houses, as also hay ricks, lumber piles, railroad cars and various other kinds of property, but it still has to be the property of another. The burning of one's own house or property does not constitute arson unless the property is insured and burned for the purpose of defrauding the company. Except in this case, ownership of the destroyed property by another person is a necessary

element of the crime of arson. The curious feature of the New Jersey decision is in holding that the legal if there would be any effort on the part | tenancy of a room as renter made the occupant owner of the premises, so that gress to pass tariff legislation. His re- | his setting fire to the room did not con-Why speak of effort unless stitute arson. The judge based his ruling on the statement above quoted, that Mr. Cleveland is in the White | "where a man rents rooms they are his House." This seems to imply that as | the same as if he rented the whole no tariff legislation on Republican lines | house." This is a broad statement. It could get past the White House it would is undoubtedly true in many respects. not be worth while for the Republicans | but if it is true in the sense of making | north" in capitals. The slaughterer of to make any effort in that direction. The | the tenant of a house or the renter of Journal is of a different opinion. It is rooms the owner thereof to the extent he believes that it is the proper thing,

guilty of arson, it is very startling doc-President Cleveland, but that is no reas | trine. If it is good law in New Jersey It may be in this State. A peculiarity of and at common law a dwelling was the habitation only of the dweller in it. The property burned had to be not only the property of another, but his to occupy, the owner. Under this rule the curious result followed that while it was no arson for a tenant to burn a house be longing to another of which he was legal occupant, it was arson for a landlord to burn his own house while it was in the legal possession and occupancy of

The definition of arson in this State requires that the property destroyed shall be that of another, but if the common-law rule in regard to tenants applies in New Jersey there is no reason why it should not in every other State unless otherwise provided by statute. If guilty of arson there is a defect in our law that should be cured as soon as

A TYPICAL AMERICAN CAREER.

On Saturday last three thousand workmen met at Ford City, near Pittsburg, to celebrate the birthday and decorate the statue of Capt. John B. Ford, the father of the plate-glass industry in the glass King." Captain Ford is a typical American. A native of Kentucky, he was for many years a citizen of New Albany, this State, where he carried on a large business manufacturing railroad iron, engines and steamboats. Shortly after the close of the war he constructed business and achieved great success. The works of the Pittsburg Plate-glass Company at Ford City, established and largely owned by him, are the largest in the world, and Ford City is a model manufacturing town. Four years ago Captain Ford's employes erected bronze statue of him which was paid for by the voluntary subscription of one day's wages. The pedestal of the statue

bears the inscription: "Erected in honor of J. B. Ford, the father of the plateglass industry in America, by 3,000 employes on the eightieth anniversary of his birth, Nov. 17, 1891." The celebration on Saturday included an address by one of Captain Ford's workmen, the a poem, both written by workmen, the and a grand ball in the evening. Cap-Though eighty-four years old, he is engaged in founding a new industry at Wyandotte, Mich. Having learned that there was only one soda ash factory in the United States and that it was with English capital, he formed a company, of which he is president, and established a factory which is now turnout forty tons of soda ash daily, and which is expected within a fe months to turn out 250 tons daily. Soda ash is one of the chief constituents of glass, and Captain Ford's main desire in establishing this factory was to make his plate-glass industry independent of

Such careers as that of Captain Ford the possibilities that are within reach of every American workingman. They also illustrate the beneficent operation of protection, without which the plateglass industry could not have been established in this country, and such manufacturing towns as Ford City, with its thousands of prosperous and contented workmen, would be an impossibility.

General Harrison usually expresses himself so clearly that when one encounters a sentence of his that needs elucidation it is pretty certain to have been incorrectly reported. This was the case with a sentence in his recent address at the Presbyterian foreign mission meeting in New York. As sent by wire and printed in most of the Western papers the closing sentence read: "I think I y say to you, 'Hold fast the good docthis puzzled many readers. One could understand the allusion to holding fast good doctrines, but the injunction to let the shepherd go, or, at least, not to hold fast the shepherd, was quite incomprehensible. That is what the wires brought but it is not what General Harrison said. He had been urging the duty of church members to go down in their pockets in support of foreign missions,

I am not in the presence of these di-vines prepared to include in any exegesis. I would remind you, however, that the pre-cept to "hold fast that which is good," applies only to doctrine and not to checks That makes the sentence not only intelligible but epigrammatic. It shows that the speaker was trying to get church members to let go of their money instead of their shepherds. One New York paper, in reporting the speech, printed "shekels" for "checks," and probably the operator, in putting it on the wire, sent "shekels," which some receiver transmuted into "shepherds."

The greenbacker who got the floor after Professor Bemis's lecture, in spite the Professor or his audience, denounced the old parties as cowards because they would not discuss the money question with him. That is, because they will not gather in audiences and listen to a man talk hour after hour about the government doing the bankng of the country by establishing banks in every part of it, filling them with officers who know nothing about banking and with irredeemable paper money to loan on all sorts of alleged security. The world has furnished many illustrations of disaster arising from flat money experiments, none of which was as wild as that of the greenbacker of date. People generally have got beyond such absurdities regarding money, and will neither waste time in arguing such wild heresies nor in fighting such windmills.

Secretary Hoke Smith's organ in Atlanta declares that "it is a solid North now." Evidently for the purpose of frightening Georgians he shouts "solid no doubt true that any tariff legislation | that he may burn them up without being | but he will deceive few people in the | not vote last Tuesday, but they are itch-

South by his attempted sectionalism. The North is solid not to oppose the South. It is not solid on any sectional ssue or upon the attempt to revive dead and settled issues. It is solid against the policy of the Democratic party and administration. The South will be solid against that policy when it comes to understand that it is sacrificing the industrial future of that section as well as of the North. If the Republican party should assume the position of the Demoor renter of a house the legal occupant | cratic party and administration toward the industries of the country the North would be solid against it. The appeal of the Hoke Smith organ to sectionalism comes too late.

> In September our exports of manufactured articles amounted in value to \$16,351,829, against \$15,329,564 in September, 1894. If the rate of exports in September shall be maintained through the present fiscal year the total will be \$200,000,000.

So says the Boston Transcript, but it includes as manufactures all mineral oils, the export of which has been very large in recent months, being 37 per cent, the past ten months in excess of corresponding ten months of 1894. We have exported more iron goods the present year, but the iron industry is very well protected by the Gorman law.

While in New York General Harrison declined to talk about politics except to say in reference to the recent elections: 'The result was more than even the most sanguine Republican expected. It was wonderful and reassuring. By the vote of the people confidence was expressed in the party, and it should make its deeds so shine as to warrant the people in reposing their trust in it for a long time to come." It is always well United States and known as the "Plate- | for a party to remember that no popular majority is so large that the people may not reverse it very quickly if cause is

> In 1887, in his reply to Mr. Cleveland's free-trade message to Congress, Mr. Blaine wrote: "The Democratic party in power is a standing menace to the Many who did not believe the statement

The chairman of the committee on foreign missions, who introduced Gen. Harrion at the New York meeting a few nights ago, said: "It is my pleasure to introduce as the presiding officer, this great and good man, Hon. Benjamin F. Harrison, ex-President of the United States." the audience," says the New York Sun, seemed to notice the mistake of giving to he ex-President a middle name. He noticed many men will be writing their names Ben-

W. H., Soldiers' Home: 1. The Repub lican platform of 1888 favored the repealing for mechanical purposes." The amount of pirits used in manufactures is very large tax on a raw material entering into manufacture. Great Britain does not tax spirits the mechanical arts, but charges them with a gas which, while it does no injure them for mechanical purposes, makes it impossible for a toper to drink them. hctel." As an investment he built a fine totel in Washington in which it is said the tenants have a bar, as do all first-class

Mr. Pod Dismuke, of Georgia, has een much in evidence of late, but a Columour, Ga., paper turns the light on him. Mr. in the capacity of a revenue officer, and was recently ambushed and shot at while trying to locate a moonshine still. Two of his deputies were wounded, but the country will be pleased to learn that Pod himself, though in very close quarters, did not re-

The Boston papers give columns to the life and career of Eben D. Jordan, the head of when fourteen years of age, Mr. Jordan dollars a month. He soon got into a retail store and rose by strict attention to business and a tireless energy.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Sure Thing. Tommy-Paw, if there is a war between the Christian nations and Turkey, Turkey will get whipped, won't it? Mr. Figg-Of course. Turkey hasn't any

Oh, it's sweet to be an author, and to trines, not the shepherd." No doubt | Or to be a roaring orator, using language without stint: There's a subtle joy in knowing that you

> are the cause of talk. But glory isn't fillin' if the

Won't OVERNI DE A Wise Minister.

The potentate was plainly agitated. "My couriers," said he in angry tones to hi Minister of War. "inform me that all is in readiness to squelch the rebels who have dared to question our authority, and yet I find you delaying the advance. If I thought there were any treachery-

"Have patience, O brother of the sun and poss of the moon," replied the Minister, n the tone of one who was sure of his ground. "We are but waiting for them to get out a set of postage stamps, which we will rush in and seize, and by the sale of them pay the whole expense of the war." "Verily," said the admiring monarch, "thou hast a head like a tack."

INDIANA OPINION.

Democracy might as well prepare to face the tariff issue next year. - Greencastle Banner-Times. The abrogation of the entire duty on wool was not tariff reform, but sheep slaughter Terre Haute Express. The free-silver Democrats think the goldstandard Democrats are fools, and the gold-

standards know the silverttes are.-Bloom-The only thing the Democracy of the Nation has left is Tom Taggart's smile and the grin on the face of the Tammany tiger.—Delphi Journal.

The great stumbling block to American prosperity is a Democratic administration. This will be removed in 1896 with a dull, heavy thud.-Kendallville Standard. If the Democratic party continues dwindle as it has in the last two years

Mr. Cleveland may yet have some justifi-

cation for his belief that he is bigger than his party.-Goshen Times. Democratic papers that attribute the defeat of their party in the recent elections to "bossism" thereby admit a very wide-spread and lamentable condition of party affairs.—Parke County Journal. Prosperity is coming back, but it will not

return in full until the Republicans have control of both branches of Congress and there is a Republican President in the White House.-Madison Courier. The farmers of Porter county know the difference between twelve-cent wool and

ing to get a whack at the party which was capture the markets of the world and stead captured the little end of nothing. -Porter County Vidette There is at least one class of Democrats who look upon the party's defeat last week

as a blessing, and that is the Democratic business men. They know that Republican uccess is the best thing for them .- Greensburg Review The question as to the next Democratic omination for the presidency is not one

of choosing between several anxious aspirants, but one of finding some reputable person who can be coaxed to accept it -Crawfordsville Journal The shell of the solid South is badly

fractured. With a tariff that protects, a little more Northern capital and energy and more school houses with the stars and stripes floating above them, the busines will be settled.—Fowler Republican Era. No true American can read the recent utterances of Mr. Bayard and not experience a feeling of shame, not because the con-ditions portrayed by him really exist, but because the great Nation must be represented by such a person.-Frankfort News. If Grover Cleveland wants to make the race on the Democratic ticket next year will find not much trouble in securin nomination. For that matter, the same can be said of any man who is willing to accept what is known in polite poker circles as prohibition odds.—Lafayette Courier.

When the Republicans get back into power they will find another big national debt to be paid off-and all on account Democratic mismanagement. The Repul licans will pay it off by taxing foreign products, and thus benefit the American laborer and American farmer as well. -Vincennes Commercial.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The Milwaukee Ethical Society is arranging to have a convention of Wisconsin poets in Milwaukee, but is somewhat at a loss to find a hall large enough to accommodate it.

One of the promising politicians in the

new State of Utah is Mrs. Lillie Pardee, Republican candidate for State Senator, thirty years old, a teacher of Latin and Greek, and wife of a Salt Lake lawyer. Dr. Max Nordau is a good deal of a hermit socially in Paris. In his professional capacity he knows numbers of people, but his visiting list is restricted to only half a dozen old friends, and his life is quiet and

Louise Michel is about to undertake a lea turing tour through the United States in order to gather funds for the establishment London of an asylum for poor people of all nationalities who are forced by political reasons to leave their native country. Mme. Albani has had a streak of good fortune at last. She was recently a gr before the Queen in the evening. The fol-lowing morning Victoria presented Albani with a beautiful bracelet made of sapphire

Dr. Duclaux has succeeded the late Dr. Pasteur in the direction of the institute man of science. For a long time he was assistant director of the institution. He is a member of the Academy of Science and an officer of the Legion of Honor

There is a charm about Joseph Jefferson's personality that makes him welcome in any gathering. The magnetism that has made him famous on the stage remains with him in social intercourse. He is almost the only great actor to-day who possesses a large fund of tact. He never offends the prejudices or feelings of people with whon e is thrown

Over \$14,000,000 will be at the disposal of the Institute of France, whose centenary emies that constitute the institute is now \$140,000 a year, and the government besides makes a yearly grant of another \$140,000. The Duc d'Aumale's gift of the domains of Chantilly gives it nearly \$9,000,000 of landed

It is reported that Monterey bay, Califorface of the water is constantly stirred and churned by the schools of fish. Sardines are so numerous that they may be caught by bucketfuls along the wharves and beach. King mackerel weighing from 200 to 500 pounds are said to have been caught in the

High prices paid for postage stamps at ecent London sales were: Spain, two reals, 1851, \$140; two reals, 1852, \$110; Madrid, three cuartos, \$58; Tuscany, three lire, yellow, \$133; Naples, half tomese, blue, \$81; Canada, twelve pence, black, damaged, \$150; New-foundland, one shilling, vermillion, \$140; one shilling, sixpence half penny, carmine, \$65; New Brunswick, one shilling, violet, States, a set of the Department of

Justice, \$58. The English papers are telling stories ustrating the conceit of Henry Reeve, C. B., once editor of the Edinburgh Review, who died the other day. On one occasion he called forth the contempt of Carlyle. The sage, in advanced life, was dining out, and Reeve was one of the party. He was in a very didactic mood that night and attracted Carlyle's attention. After a long scrutiny Carlyle thus solilloquized with himself in words perfectly audible to his neighoors, "Eh, mon, you're a puir, wratched,

nceserable cratur hodies constituting the French Institute, whose centennial was lately should number forty members. now only thirty-seven, because the places of De Lesseps, Camille Doucet and Pas-teur have not yet been filled. The oldest teur have not yet been filled academician is M. Legauve, and elected in 1855, which makes him also he member of longest standing. The latest elected academician, and also the youngest of all, is Jules Lemaitre, born in 1853 and received as a member last year. After him come Paul Bourget, born in 1852, and Pierre Loti, born in 1850. dinary thing in New York the other day.

He lectured on "Ghosts" at the West End Synagogue, entirely to women and girls. The lecture room was draped with black curtains. The gas was turned out and there was no light in the place save where the yellow circle of the magic lantern fell on a white sheet and displayed by stereopticon views the ghosts and spirits that have apcared to mankind in all ages of the world's history. Dr. Mendes spoke from behind this sheet in a sepulchral voice. His audience was thrilled as never before.

He practiced plano technique And the reason was not far to sique. He had much less bair, His head being bare,

Than would serve to proclaim him a frique.

-Printer's Ink.

- Joaquin Miller.

-Detroit Tribune. It stands to reason, anyhow, that what a worth, if he is wise The father, mother, uncle, aunt, the daughter and the son Are going to read the newspaper, and so is So it stands to reason that a local mer-Will there attract attention, be it either good or bad. the newspaper as medium leads other kinds with ease. For that is where the multitude the advertisement sees.

The Desert. And oh, the music of this world-That sweetest music, of mute lips White ships with canvas ever furled: Proud, silent, stately, peopled ships That wait, wait for winds that never com Forever breathless, ever dumb! And oh, the pathos of the path

By hermit hut on mountain chine! The drama of that hermit hath Such music as the mountain pine. but where the master minstrel, where, To strike the hermit's harp of air? Give me the desert! I should trust Nor sea nor ship nor mountain chine Nude nature, ashen, prone in dust; So like this bittered life of mine. Give me the desert, emptied quite Of all that maketh man's delight.

The desert! dust, bone, stone, for me, And there, companioned but by him, Behold my faith shall grow a tree
So bright all others shall grow dim;
So tall no serpent eye can sight;
So green no slander tongue can blight.

Gorham Bobs Up.

Washington Special. Senator Jones, of Nevada, has let it

lules the election of his dear friend, George C. Gorham, Clerk. A plan that eaves Gorham out will not meet Jones's approval. Senator Jones's colleague, Senfrom the election returns from Ohio, that some of the voters there knew the differ-

is no disposition shown in any quarter, and east of all by Gorham's personal friends, to cram him down the throats of the Sen-ate. If it should develop that Gorham is personally offensive to Hoar, or Frye, or Hale, or any of the old Blaine-Garne editing the National Republican, name will not be presented. If, on the other hand, these Senators are big enough to let bygones be bygones, Gorham is pretty certain to be restored to the posiion he once held for nearly twelve years.

QUIGLEY'S CASE.

It Appeals to the Sympathies of Esteemed Contemporary. Washington Post.

The arrest, after a desperate struggle and the subsequent incarceration of one Amos Quigley, of Castleton, Ind., have led to the publication of a very interesting, if sad, history. Quigley is a well-known citizen, an ardent Democrat and an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Cleveland. But he has been captured, notwithstanding a furious resistance, and is now locked up on by experts, and, the chances are, will be put into a padded room furnished with just enough straw to work into his hair. Yet Quigley hasn's done a thing except

o proclaim Mr. Cleveland a god and threat-

en the life of any man who disputed the

proposition. On all other points he is quite reasonable. He is dignified, peaceable, industrious and law-abiding. He sets a good example to the rising generation—an ample of sobriety and frugal industry. simply says that Mr. Celevland is not mortal-that he is a delty-and he is entire certain that any one who disagrees him should be put to death. His friend say that he has been getting worse eve since the elections of last week. He wa greatly excited on the 5th. Quite a numbe of trivial and scoffing persons said to that day that the Democrats would that day that the Democrats would be beaten everywhere, and they added, it thoughtless ribaldry, that the defeat would be due to Mr. Clark. be due to Mr. Cleveland's leadership, annoyed but did not frighten Quigley, merely smiled a stage smile, dissemble fury and proceeded to vote with that fre-quency and freedom which has made the Indiana Democracy at once the envy and the despair of modern times. When the returns came in next day, however, and he found that his party had been literally snowed under exerywhere except in Mississippi, where the winters are always late, Quigley began to brood. He remembered what those irreverent persons had said the day before, and he thought of them as re peating and gloating over their absurd and us prognostications as to the resul and their wicked and extravagant state ments as to the cause thereof. Then he de should be concealed no longer. The time had come for a proclamation.
equipped himself with a speaking being to first announce the advent afterward to fill skeptics full of holes. And now, as we have said already, steemed contemporary, Amos Quigley, een surrounded, captured and thrown into pest dungeon beneath the castle moat. He proved to be a prophet without

nonor and a herald without credit in the addest case we have heard of since the failure of the millennium forty years ago. A Mania Not Shared by the Public. New York Sun.

Quigley, of Castleton, Ind., was laced in an asylum last Monday, being crazy with the idea that Grover Cleveland "Quigley," says the report of the affair in the Courier-Journal, "assumed a violent and dangerous turn whenever any one disputed that Cleveland is God." He met the sheriff and his assistants sent to arrest him with a double-barrelled shotgun "threatening to shoot the first man to lay a hand on him." He was captured by the Quigley's mania, said to him that Cleveland is the greatest man who ever lived." Quigley immediately stretched out his hand, saying "Shake!" and the doctor gripped it and held it while the two officers closed in and bound him after he

This unpleasant episode will grate harshly

hat recent circumstances are calculated

minds of

produce among the number of men on the verge of candidacy for the asylum more madmen than poor Amos Quigley alone, Quigley was but the logical culmination of uckoo extravagance When a President of the United States misses Congress with the statement that thing requiring its attention is on and then proceeds secretly to attempt th rthrow of a Republican government in Sandwich islands, in order to gratify his own whim to restore a savage marchy, and, instead of being impeached, is praise as a worthy chief magistrate fact is calculated to unsettle any mind ding ordinary opinions on the good and oad in politics. When, after being pl to make a tariff for revenue only, sufficient to meet the needs of the government, and sells bonds to pay the govmaintaining the gold reserve, and i yet called "honest Grover," It forces a sul sition that he must be godlike. out the theory that he represents the in scrutable and seemingly contradictory cense of divinity could rationally deman fidence in him as an honest an traight-dealing man.

Praise for Grover Cleveland as a bulwart lism when he was the man the income tax into Congress, another sockdolager against reason. If the Cuckoo conception of him is right, then th ld-fashioned standards of official propriet and rectitude must be turned upside down and planted on their heads. No wonder that one poor fellow, Quigley has gone crazy with the mania that Cleveland is God, amenable to no rule of the criticism generally applied to statesmen. But the elections of this year show that the majority of people in this country have not gone crazy like Quigley.

"HOLD THE FORT."

Said to Be Untrue. Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Special to St.

Nearly every person has read the story if how the well-known song "Hold the Fort for I am Coming" came to be written and upon what incidents it was founded. now comes a person who is in position to know the facts, and he says that stories are all fakes, pure and simple. The pears in some of the song books as a footnote, that the substance of the language contained ir this famous song was used signal communication between Generals Corse and Sherman during the battle of Allatoone Pass. There is no doubt but the song was inspired by the accounts of that battle as published, but the denial that is now made contradicts these circumstances proves conclusively that they never could have taken place. According to stories Charles and J. W. McKenzie. resided for a number of years at Hampton. a., were members of the signal corps attached to Gen. Corse's army, and that it was the former who waved the fame General Sherman, These brothers ! died a number of years ago from consu tion and after their death it was extensively published that J. W. McKenzie, who was judge of the District Court at the time of his death, was in command of the signal station and that during the thickest of the fight was called upon to detail a per-son o signal General Soerman on Kenesaw mount in, a number of miles distant. Fearing that he would be considered partial, he letailed his own brother for this dan-gerous tack. The legend of the battle is that McKenzie stepped upon an exfrom whom he received the answer, "Hold the fort, for I am con This version of the part the signal corps and the McKenzie brothers played in the battle has passed into story and song, and almost as familiar to the peo

bara Frietchie" or "Sheridan's Ride. But now comes Capt. John Q. Adams of the United States army, who is ducting a recruiting station at Des Moi and says there is absolutely nothing to these stories. He was at the Loyal Legion meeting in this city, and, meet of the McKenzie brothers, related the part the signal corps took in the battle of Allatoona Pass. Captain Adams has been staand had not until recently seen the statement that the McKenzies had been personally connected with the fiction of the battle. He says that they were members of the signal corps, were bright, intelligent young men, as brave, as daring as any who were in the service. Captain Adams was in command of the signal corps under General Corse. He relates that on the day before the attack the corps, cor sisting of fourteen persons, was stationed on an eminence just outside of the fortifications. They observed the enemy making movements which indicated that an attack was likely to be made, and they so informed the station on Kenesaw mot He says that during the day the i of the signal service at the two station leated with each other much the fashion that operators do when the lines are not in use. None of these signals were made by order of General Corse or any other officer. The night before the at-tack was made the signal corps went in-

fore daybreak, consequently there have been no communication with man's army prior to the first assault. Captain Adams says that the first three assaults followed each other closely, and were of such a terrific nature that no person would have thought of attempting signal any person beyond the walls of the fort. More than that, the smoke gather about in such quantities that signals cou not have been seen, even if displayed. When the battle began Captein Adams ismissed twelve of his men in order that they might serve with the soldiers, retaining with him the two McKenzie "Any one," says Captain Adams, "who knows anything about the signal service or the conditions that exist during such vigorous assault as was made upon General Corse's army at Allatoona would know that there would be no opportunity to transmit any communications, much less would there be any language used as is given in the song and stories related of this battle. The trees and eminences about the fort were filled with sharpshooters, and the exposure of a person meant instant death. After the third assault the enemy retired considerable distance, and Captain Adams directed one of the McKenzies to signal Kenesaw mountain that they still held the fort. This was the only message sent upon which the song and the language could have

During the battle General Corse received a wound in the face, which tore away a plece of his jaw and part of an ear. The next day the signal station was removed to its old position outside of the fort, and was nountain. It was then that Sherman comwith his head bandaged, came out in person to the signal station, and, sitting down at a table, wrote his famous report, which contained the words. "I have lost part of my jawbone and an ear, but can whip a hell yet." This was followed by a detaile report of the battle, which was transmitte by signal to General Sherman.

"I do not expect," says Captain Adams story connected with the song, but I am sorry to see history filled with such inaccuracies. It also does a great injustice to Judge McKenzie. Of course, if the story had been published prior to his death, he would have promptly contradicted it."

A WOMAN "KICKS."

Champions of Their Sex Who Suubbed Women Reporters.

New York Evening Sun. It is all very well for Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Dickinson and the rest of the "new women" to preach about women's rights, but there is such a thing as practice. Charity should begin at home, and the women who assert the equality of the sexes should indorse their assertions by their acts. That they do not is a common experience. Here is a recent example. The women re-porters who attended Mrs. Stanton's birthday celebration received much less cons be the champions of their sex, and to commemorate the progress of their ki olitan Opera House last evening was a yoman. She found that no provision had en made for her, and that she must look for neither consideration nor courtesy. After fruitless interviews with several of the management she was relegated to a far corner in a distant gallery, where almost nothing could be and still less heard. The usher, too, itably assured her that she would shortly turned out of her seat, as the house was sold from pit to dome, which statement on of the stage, however, that could lainly seen, even from this distant seat. It was the spot where the men who presently appeared upon th were made welcome. It was really intergrace and cordiality that the management showed toward her masculine mfortable chairs and tables and the of view were at once provided them. They had every comfort and convenience, speakers firttered about in pretty agitation as they refuctantly yielded up type-written copies of the extemporaneous addresses eporter finally went down upon the stage rself, but no such reception awaited her. A chair was grudgingly given her, but she was practically ignored by the women lives, according to their own acthe wrongs of their sex. If it hadn't been for one of the men reporters the woman reporter wouldn't have had even a programme. The thing was significant as be-ing an open acknowledgment on the part of the self-called "pioneers" that men are perior to women, and that it pays to make concessions to them. It was, thus,

that honesty is the best policy WHO WAS VILGAR!

Was It the "Weddiners" or the Too Curious Public!

policy, but it was not honest, and there is an old and honored principle of conduct

In the Chicago Record, only a fortnight ago, Mr. Field expressed the opinion that "the vulgarity which has characterized every phase in the Vanderbilt-Marlbor-ough affair has ever been equaled by any performance of which the woolly West has en capable up to the present time. It might not be unprofitable for Americans in the West or elsewhere who share this opinion to consider how far the demonstrations anent this wedding which they consider vulgar have been the prem achievement of the Vanderbilts and other tracting parties and their frie A great wedding is not vul-We have a record in Scripgar in itself. ture of a marriage in Cana of Galilee where here seems to have been a considerable ongregation of friends and ne and ethical authority in modern Christendom did not hesitate to pro present constituted a duke is a duke, and a Vanderbilt is a Vanderbilt, and both are tsons of social importance and repre entatives of interesting and importa facts. When such persons get married there is nothing essentially vulgar in letting them go off with a bang. It was proper enough for Mrs. Vanderbilt to give her daughter a big wedding in New York. If she had preferred to have the wedding held in private, behind the tall iron rampart of her palace in Newport, her choice would have been a great deal more criticised than

If there has been vulgarity about the Vanlerbilt-Marlborough wedding it seems to have been forced into it from the outside. The immense volume of tattle about it has been vulgar, of course; the staring and crowding and gossiping have been vulgar; but the blame for all that lies with the newspapers and the public, rather than with Vanderbilt or the Duke of Mariborough. If we had all been content to go about our business and let this wedding go on without our connivance or attention there would have been little in the wa to complain of. The wedding itself has not been in bad taste. The vulgarity of it has been due to the volgar-to the great he of us, in San Francisco and Chicago, as w as in New York, who are neither Vander bilts nor dukes, but who have been very much interested indeed in the performance, and have kept ourselves pretty thoroughly informed as to ito progress.

He Could Never Do It.

Philadelphia American. Hall Caine, the noted novelist, and H. Caine, just prior to his depart city, and in company with Prof. H. H. Hay and Dr. Charles M. Seltzer, journeyed to the prison to visit the famous criminal, and

his return said: is true that I went to Moyamen get out, because it might look as if I were trying to arouse sympathy for Holmes, the last thing in the world which I would do. to see him. I am re Before I went there I hesitated some time to satisfy myself that it was not morb curiosity that took me. I have always been ply interested in remarkable crim in Holmes's face I saw nothing of crimina arance. He seemed to me like a intellect, and I was remi great poisoner Wainwright. The interviaffected me very much. After we had talked a little the tears came to his eyes and his voice choked. That was too much for me, and I broke down and had to leave Understand me. I am not in any way pleading for him, nor would I lift a finger to stay the hand of justice. But as I walked away I said to myself: "Thank God, I'm not a judge, I could never do it!"

What Is to Be Done About It?

New York Sun It is pitiful to see persons who loathe pluocrats and Wall street still consenti hey not know that Grand Master Resuman Sovereign boycotted those pieces of poliute paper Sept. 1, and has just repeated the poycott with a voice which has cause much damage to real estate in

ton and elsewhere? Is Sovereign to be

Hig Job.

Kansas City Journal.